

# HiPerFAST™ IGBT ISOPLUS247™

**Test Conditions** 

50/60 Hz RMS, t = 1 m

Maximum lead temperature for soldering 1.6 mm (0.062 in.) from case for 10 s

## IXGR 60N60C2 IXGR 60N60C2D1

**Lightspeed 2<sup>™</sup> Series** (Electrically Isolated Back Surface)

**Preliminary Data Sheet** 

**Symbol** 

V<sub>ISOL</sub>

Weight





βE	
IXGR_C2	IXGR

2500

5

300

V

g

٥С

**Maximum Ratings** 

ISOPLUS247 (IXGR)		
G <sup>e</sup>	C E	(ISOLATED TAB)

600

ns

G = Gate C = Collector E = Emitter

V <sub>CES</sub>	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C \text{ to } 150^{\circ}C$	600	V
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathtt{CGR}}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C \text{ to } 150^{\circ}C; R_{GE} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$	600	V
V <sub>GES</sub>	Continuous	±20	V
$\mathbf{V}_{GEM}$	Transient	±30	V
I <sub>C25</sub>	T <sub>c</sub> = 25°C (limited by leads)	75	Α
I <sub>C110</sub>	$T_{c} = 110^{\circ}C$	48	Α
I <sub>F110</sub>	$T_{c} = 110^{\circ}C \text{ (IXGR60N60C2D1)}$	39	Α
I <sub>CM</sub>	$T_{c} = 25^{\circ}C$ , 1 ms	300	Α
SSOA	$V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}, T_{VJ} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}, R_{G} = 10 \Omega$	I <sub>CM</sub> = 100	А
(RBSOA)	Clamped inductive load @ V <sub>CE</sub> ≤ 600 V		
$\mathbf{P}_{c}$	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	250	W
T <sub>J</sub>		-55 +150	°C
$T_JM$		150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>		-55 +150	°C

## Features

**t**<sub>fi(typ)</sub>

- · DCB Isolated mounting tab
- · Meets TO-247AD package Outline
- · High current handling capability
- Latest generation HDMOS<sup>™</sup> process
- MOS Gate turn-on
  - drive simplicity

# Applications

- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Switched-mode and resonant-mode power supplies
- · AC motor speed control
- · DC servo and robot drives
- DC choppers

# Symbol Test Conditions Characteristic Values (T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

		Min.	Тур.	Max.	
BV <sub>CES</sub> V <sub>GE(th)</sub>	$\begin{array}{ll} I_{C} & = 1 \text{ mA, V}_{GE} = 0 \text{ V} \\ I_{C} & = 250  \mu\text{A, V}_{CE} = \text{V}_{GE} \end{array}$	600 3.0		5.0	V
I <sub>CES</sub>	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$ $V_{GE} = 0 V$	GR60N60C2 GR60N60C2D1		50 650	μA μA
I <sub>GES</sub>	$V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GE} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$			±100	nA
V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 50 A, V <sub>GE</sub> = 15 V Note 1	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C	2.3 2.0	2.7	V

#### **Advantages**

- · Easy assembly
- · High power density
- Very fast switching speeds for high frequency applications

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Symbol	Test Conditions	$(T_J = 25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless oth} $ Min.	nerwise	specified)
$\mathbf{g}_{fs}$	$I_{\rm C}=50~{\rm A;~V_{\rm CE}}=10~{\rm V,}$ Note 1	40	55	S
C <sub>ies</sub>			3900	pF
$C_{oes}$	$V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MH}$	dz 60N60C2	280	pF
		60N60C2D1	320	pF
C <sub>res</sub>			97	pF
$\mathbf{Q}_{_{\mathbf{g}}}$			140	nC
$\mathbf{Q}_{ge}$	$I_{\rm C} = 50 \text{ A}, V_{\rm GE} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{\rm CE} = 0.$	5 V <sub>CES</sub>	28	nC
$\mathbf{Q}_{gc}$			35	nC
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Inductive load, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		18	ns
t <sub>ri</sub>	$I_{\rm C} = 50 \text{ A}, V_{\rm GE} = 15 \text{ V}$		25	ns
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$\begin{cases} I_{c} = 50 \text{ A, } V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V} \\ V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V, } R_{G} = R_{off} = 2.0 \Omega \end{cases}$		95	150 ns
t <sub>fi</sub>			35	ns
$E_{off}$			0.49	0.8 mJ
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Inductive load, T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C		18	ns
t <sub>ri</sub>			25	ns
E <sub>on</sub>	$\begin{cases} I_{c} = 50 \text{ A, V}_{GE} = 15 \text{ V} \\ V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V, R}_{G} = R_{off} = 2.0 \Omega \end{cases}$	1	1.6	mJ
$\mathbf{t}_{d(off)}$	CE CE CG C, LG C Coff	•	130	ns
t <sub>fi</sub>			80	ns
E <sub>off</sub>			0.92	mJ
R <sub>thJ-DCB</sub>	(Note 2)		0.25	K/W
R <sub>thJC</sub>	(Note 3)		0.15	0.50 K/W K/W
thCS			00	

ISOPLU	ISOPLUS 247 Outline			
	7	A I		- S
SYM A A1 A2 b b1 b2 C C D E e L L1 Q R S T U	INCH MIN .190 .090 .075 .045 .075 .115 .024 .819 .620 .215 .780 .150 .220 .620 .620	MAX .205 .100 .085 .055 .084 .123 .031 .840	MILLIM MIN 4.83 2.29 1.91 1.14 1.91 2.92 0.61 20.80 15.75 5.45 19.81 3.81 3.81 3.55 4.32 13.21 15.75 1.65	MAX 5.21 2.54 2.16 1.40 2.13 3.12 0.80 21.34 16.13 BSC 20.32 4.32 6.20 4.83 13.72 16.26 2.03
1 - GATE     2 - DRAIN (COLLECTOR)     3 - SOURCE (EMITTER)     4 - NO CONNECTION  NOTE: This drawing will meet all dimensions requirement of JEDEC outline TO-247AD except Screw hole.				

### Reverse Diode (FRED)

### **Characteristic Values**

 $(T_1 = 25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise specified)$ **Symbol Test Conditions** min. typ. max.  $I_F = 60 \text{ A}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V},$ V VF 2.0 Note 1  $T_{J} = 150^{\circ}C$ 1.39  $I_F = 60 \text{ A}, \ V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}, \ -di_F/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu \ T_J = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$   $V_R = 100 \text{ V}$ 8.3 Α  $I_{\rm F} = 1 \text{ A}; -di/dt = 200 \text{ A/ms}; V_{\rm R} = 30 \text{ V}$ 35 ns  $\boldsymbol{R}_{th\underline{JC}}$ 0.85 K/W

Note 1: Pulse test, t  $\leq$  300  $\mu s,$  duty cycle  $\leq$  2 %

- 2:  $R_{\text{thJ-DCB}}$  is the thermal resistance junction-to-internal side of DCB substrate 3:  $R_{\text{thJC}}$  is the thermal resistance junction-to-external side of DCB substrate

Fig. 1. Output Characteristics
@ 25 Deg. C

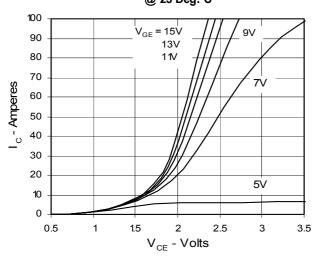


Fig. 3. Output Characteristics @ 125 Deg. C

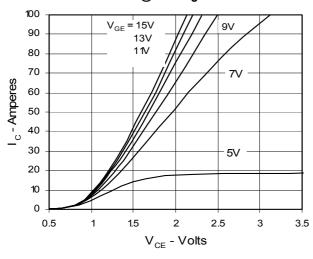


Fig. 5. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Gate-to-Emitter voltage

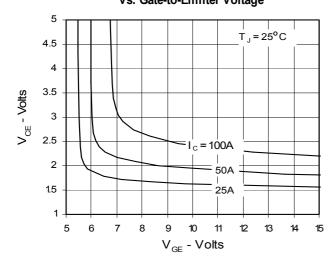


Fig. 2. Extended Output Characteristics
@ 25 deg. C

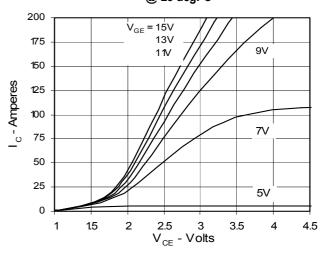


Fig. 4. Temperature Dependence of  $V_{\text{CE(sat)}}$ 

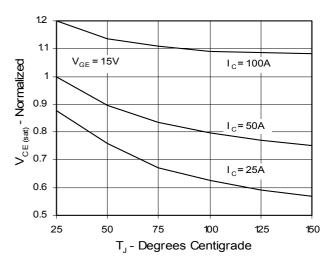


Fig. 6. Input Admittance

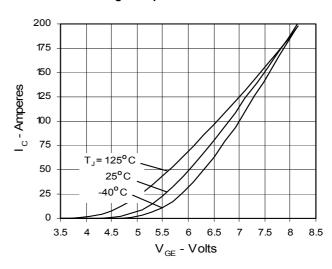


Fig. 7. Transconductance

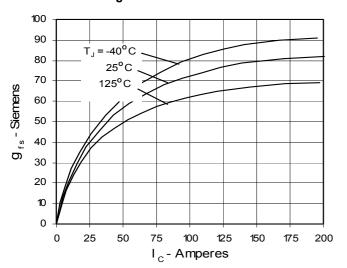


Fig. 8. Dependence of E<sub>off</sub> on R<sub>G</sub>

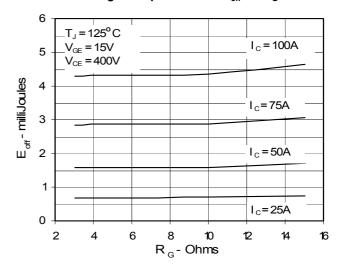


Fig. 9. Dependence of Eoff on Ic

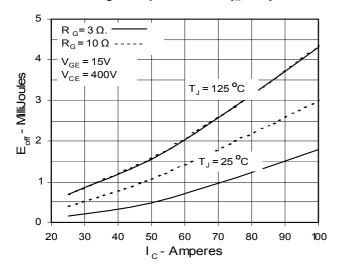


Fig. 10. Dependence of Eoff on Temperature

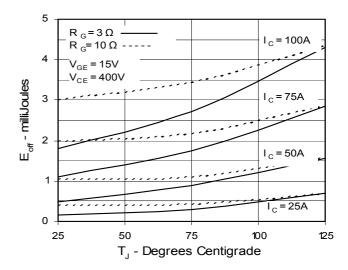


Fig. 11. Gate Charge

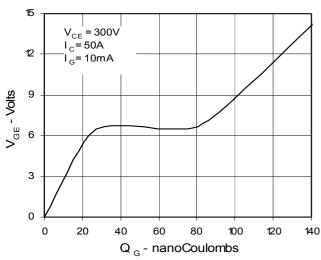
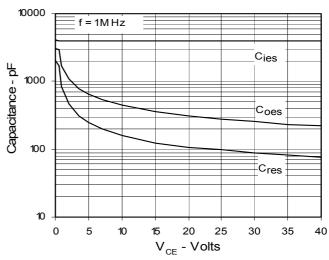


Fig. 12. Capacitance



IXYS reserves the right to change limits, test conditions, and dimensions.



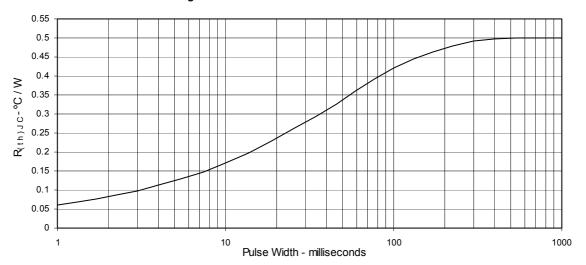


Fig. 13. Maximum Transient Thermal Resistance

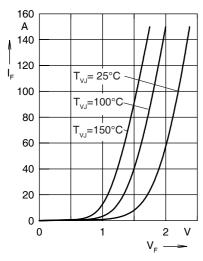


Fig. 14. Forward current I<sub>F</sub> versus V<sub>F</sub>

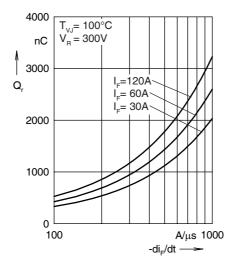


Fig. 15. Reverse recovery charge Q<sub>r</sub> versus -di<sub>E</sub>/dt

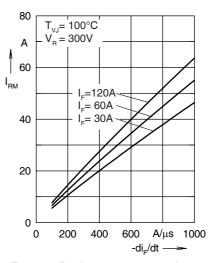


Fig. 16. Peak reverse current I<sub>RM</sub> versus -di<sub>F</sub>/dt

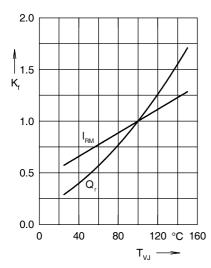


Fig. 17. Dynamic parameters  $Q_r$ ,  $I_{RM}$  versus  $T_{VJ}$ 

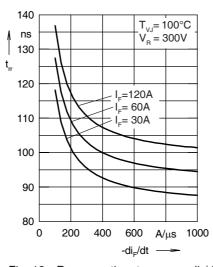


Fig. 18. Recovery time  $t_{rr}$  versus  $-di_{F}/dt$ 

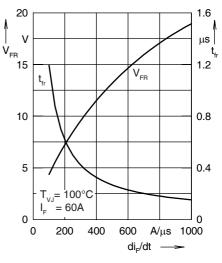


Fig. 19. Peak forward voltage V<sub>FR</sub> and t<sub>r</sub>, versus di<sub>r</sub>/dt

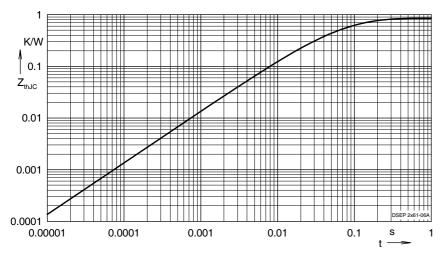


Fig. 20. Transient thermal resistance junction to case

Constants for  $Z_{thJC}$  calculation:

i	R <sub>thi</sub> (K/W)	t <sub>i</sub> (s)
1	0.3073	0.0055
2	0.3533	0.0092
3	0.0887	0.0007
4	0.1008	0.0399

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